

WEATHER.

Shows this afternoon: fair and much cooler tonight and tomorrow; fresh westerly wind.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 84, at 3:20 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 68, at 10:00 a.m. today.
Full report on page 14.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 16.

No. 29,442.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916—TWENTY PAGES.

"From Press to Home
Within the Hour"

Evening Star
Evening Star, Month of August,
1916, Daily Average, 74,000; Sunday, 55,712.

ONE CENT.

TEUTONS GIVE WAY BEFORE POWERFUL BRITISH ASSAULTS

Gen. Haig Wins More Than
Mile of Ground Along a
Six-Mile Front.

BIG SUCCESS FOLLOWS
GAIN NEAR THIEPVAL

Latest Effort Extends From Bou-
leaux Wood to Albert-
Bapaume Road.

FRENCH ARE PUSHING AHEAD

Drive to South of Combles and Reach
Point as Far as
Village of Ran-
court.

LONDON, September 15,
5:11 p.m.—The British in
their offensive along the
Somme have broken the Ger-
man third line of defense and
have taken the village of
Fiers, two miles north of
Ginchy, according to reports
received by Reuters' Tele-
gram Company today. British
forces also are reported to
have gained the outskirts
of Martinpuich, a mile and
a half east of Pozieres, the
reports add.

LONDON, September 15.—The
British resumed the offensive to-
day in a powerful attack north
of the Somme in northern France.
According to London, they have
driven back the German lines
from about a mile and a quarter
to nearly a mile and three-quarters
at some places, in an assault
along a six-mile front. The line
of the attack extended from
Bouleaux wood, northwest of
Combles, to a point north of the
Albert-Bapaume road, which runs
through Pozieres.

As a preliminary to today's ex-
tended offensive movement Gen.
Haig's forces last night attacked
and captured German trenches
along a front of more than half
mile southeast of Thiepval.

French Also Record Gain.

The combined assaults thus covered
virtually the entire Somme front of the
British. The night successes included
the capture of a strongly fortified Ger-
man position known as the "Wunder
Werk." Apparently today's attack had
not spent its force when the official
bulletin was issued, as it declared that
the British were continuing to progress.
The French then moved down the
south of Combles, which already was
nearly hemmed in by the entente
forces, and report an advance as far as
the village of Ran-court. On the Somme
front the French have captured Le
Prieux farm and enlarged other posi-
tions to the north of the Albert-Bapaume
road. The official statement issued by the
war office tonight. There has been hard
fighting north and south of Bouchaves-
sures.

Heavy fighting also has taken place
on the Verdun front, Paris reporting
two German attacks there, both of
which were repulsed.

British Official Report.

The British statement follows:
"Last night enemy trenches south-
east of Thiepval on a front of about
1,000 yards, including the strongly de-
fended locality known as the 'Wunder
Werk,' were captured by our troops.
This morning we attacked the enemy
on a front extending from Bouleaux
wood to north of the Albert-Bapaume
road, a distance of about six miles.
Considerable successes already have
been obtained. Our troops have ad-
vanced some 2,000 to 3,000 yards at
various places, and the attack is pro-
gressing satisfactorily.
"A large number of prisoners has
been taken.
"In this attack we employed for the
first time a new type of heavy-armored
car, which proved of considerable
value.
"Much aerial fighting has taken
place. Four hostile machines were
brought down in flames and at least
four others were driven down damaged.
One hostile kite balloon was brought
down last night and one this morning.
Our aeroplanes cooperated with the
advance of our infantry from a low al-
titude, firing on the enemy on the
ground.
"Bombs were successfully dropped on
three headquarters of the enemy. The
railway station at Bapaume was also
successfully bombed, much railway
stock being damaged and one train de-
stroyed."

French Statement.

The French statement of today fol-
lows:
"North of the Somme: At the close of
yesterday evening our troops in an at-
tack, carried out with dash, took by as-
sault a group of German trenches south
of the village of Ran-court. The Ger-
mans were driven down damaged. All
their efforts were defeated with as-
saulting losses. Especially in an attack
made near the southern extremity of
Hill 74 the enemy sustained heavy
losses.
"South of the Somme we easily re-
pulsed a group of German troops near
Bery-en-Santerre.
"Between the Oise and the Aisne a
surprise attack was delayed. The
enemy's trenches in the region of
Autheux, enabling us to inflict losses
on the Germans and take some prison-
ers."

Tribute to Gen. Nivelle.

A tribute unusual for an official
French communication is paid to Gen.
Nivelle, the defender of Verdun, in the
Journal Officiel today. Announcement
was made on Wednesday that Gen. Ni-
velle had been decorated with the in-
signia of grand officer of the Legion of
Honor, and in this connection the fol-
lowing citation in publication:
"Robert Georges Nivelle, general of
division, commanding an army, has for
four months commanding the hardest
trenches. He has shown in this command
with the most brilliant qualities of
leadership, an energy and force of
character which have powerfully in-
fluenced the operations in progress over
the entire front.
"After having checked the advance
of the enemy toward his objective,
which had become a moral stake of the
war, Gen. Nivelle resumed the offensive,
foot by foot, and by his attacks suc-
ceeded in dominating the adversary on
the very ground chosen by the latter
for a decisive effort."

Repulses for Allies Claimed.

BERLIN, September 15, via London,
4:41 p.m.—The official account of fight-
ing on the Franco-Belgian front of to-
day reports the repulse of allied at-
tacks in the Somme region, where vi-
olent fighting continues. The statement
follows:
"The army group of Prince Rupprecht
continued to attack with the same
violence between the Ancre and the
Somme. An attempt by consid-
erable British forces to capture an
enclaving movement our salient line
south of Thiepval met with failure.
"West of Heliopolis parts of our
court partial attacks were repulsed.
"In successful aerial engagements Capt.
Boeckle and Lieut. Wingens brought
down two enemy aeroplanes each. (The
official German statement of September
10 said Capt. Boeckle had brought down
his twenty-second aeroplane.)
"Army group of German crown
prince subsequently to the actions re-
sponded on Wednesday to the Ger-
man line west of the Souville
salient were lost. After bitter fighting,
which continued throughout the night,
the enemy was ejected again. In the
evening a strong French attack before
our Thunberg-Floury front broke
down completely."

DEMOCRATS' HOPES HIGH ON THE COAST

Believe They Have Excellent
Outlook in California and
Washington.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

NEW YORK, September 15.—There is
wide divergence of opinion between the
democratic national management and
the republican over the outlook in Cal-
ifornia and Washington resulting from
the recent senatorial nominations in those
states by the republicans. The demo-
crats claim that conditions favor demo-
cratic success in the two coast states, and
following a conference at President Wil-
son's summer home yesterday will re-
new efforts to carry them in November.
The democratic view is that Hiram
Johnson's nomination in California will
split the republican party there, and en-
able the democratic candidate to walk in
through the breach. Also, that the re-
nomination of Senator Poindestier in
Washington indicates lack of interest in
the present situation in the republicans
and a Wilson victory over Hughes on personal
preference for President Wilson.
For their part, the republicans see in
both nominations benefit to the republi-
can national ticket, for they have no
doubt that both men will be elected and
that the same vote will go to Hughes.
It just shows how politicians can see
the same situation from a different view-
point and draw opposite conclusions.

Johnson's Nomination Pleases.

The republicans consider the nomi-
nation of Hiram Johnson a good thing
for the ticket. They feel that if he had
been defeated there would have been a
continuation of the split in the party
in California upon a wide scale. As it
is, they believe that the old guard opo-
nents of Johnson when they march up
to the polls on election day and face
the alternative of voting for the man
who received the republican and pro-
gressive nominations, or an out-and-out
free-trade democrat, will choose the
former. As to Johnson's regularity after
Hughes is elected President they have
no doubt, he will have to be regular.
Johnson's nomination pleases every-
thing which he needs in his senatorial
campaign.
Johnson supported Hughes prior to
the primaries and will support him at the
polls. The republicans believe that
this position on the ticket, made for a
tremendous republican vote, and that
California is as safely republican in
the presidential election as any state.
The republican strength in California
is the democratic, especially as Johnson
will bring the republican vote along with
him on the national ticket.
In the Poindestier case the republicans
will bring the republican vote along with
him. Representative Humphrey was
largely a question of personality and
popularity. Humphrey, it is said by re-
publicans, is a man of great personal
popularity, but his record in the legisla-
ture has never been popular, although
well respected to the House. "Hump-
frey has been a good man in part and
a good campaigner."
They expect Poindestier, in event of
his election, to vote with the party
on the tariff and all other party ques-
tions for obvious reasons. While he did
not vote for the tariff in the final pas-
sage, because it carried the income tax
and other acceptable features, he op-
posed the tariff in the House and is a
protectionist, it is declared. Poindestier
is also expected to bring the
progressives to the national ticket.

To Live Up Middle West.

The view of the democratic national
committee as set forth in an official
statement is that the re-nomination of
Poindestier was a repudiation of Mr.
Hughes' position on the tariff and of the
old guard element by the progressive
republicans of Washington.
William J. Bryan and Theodore Roose-
velt are to take the stump, respectively,
for the republican and progressive
tickets. Mr. Bryan is to begin Septem-
ber 18 and speak until the end of the
month in the plains and mountain
states of the west. He will also come
east as far as Johnston, Pa., taking in
the middle west, and then to the
west coast. Mr. Roosevelt's tour has
not yet been planned.
Next week the democrats will turn
out a group of speakers, who will
speak in the middle west with campaign
addresses, including particular atten-
tion to Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and
Nebraska.

CARRANZA WOULD ALTER CONSTITUTION

Calls Election of Delegates to
Assembly to Consider
Changes.

OBSTACLES TO REFORM
IN PRESENT LAW OF LAND

Proceeding Along Plan of Guade-
loupe—Says Enemies of Govern-
ment Obstruct Program.

MEXICO CITY, September 15.—Gen.
Carranza issued last night a call for
the election of delegates to an assembly
to consider changes in the constitution.
His purposes are set forth in the pre-
amble of the decree now made public
here.

The preamble refers to the platform
of the constitutionalists, as set forth
in the plan of Guadeloupe adopted in
1913 before the downfall of Gen. Huerta
and elaborated at Vera Cruz in 1914.
It shows clearly that the pro-
gram of the constitutionalists provided
that when their cause was triumphant
and municipal elections had taken place
the first chief should call for the elec-
tion of a congress, give an account of
his administration and have his ac-
tions ratified or modified by the con-
gress. He was then to call a presi-
dential election and turn over the ex-
ecutive power to the legally elected
president.

Obstacles to Reforms.

The first chief always intended to
carry out this program and, to that
end, adopted various measures to pro-
vide government of and for the people,
to improve the economic situation of
the working classes and to insure a
correct application of republican prin-
ciples as embodied in the constitution.
It has been found, however, that some
of these reforms affected the functions
of the government as limited by the
constitution.

These reforms were necessary, Gen.
Carranza points out, because there ex-
isted the danger that the functions of
government were limited strictly in
accordance with the constitution of
1857, the administration of public af-
fairs would be hampered. Another
source of danger was that the powers
vested in the legislative branch of the
government would be constantly at-
tacking the executive branch, thus
impairing the dignity of the republic
and endangering its sovereignty by pro-
voking conflict with a neighboring republic.
The project of forming a border
police force, to be jointly supported by
the two governments, is open to the
objection, it is pointed out, that no mat-
ter what plan might be employed to ad-
minister its affairs and direct its move-
ments its joint character would be hard
to maintain.

No Need Then for Patrol.

It has been contended, also, that if
the de facto government was strong
enough to give practical co-operation in
the operation of the border police the
need for such a force would have passed.
Mexico could then take care of the sit-
uation within her own borders.
There is no doubt that one purpose of
the Washington administration is to
bring about a change in the Mexican
situation. It is felt that the moral obli-
gation that it felt rests upon her to protect
American interests along the interna-
tional line from depredations of Mexican
bandits. For this reason it seems un-
likely that any plan for protecting the
border will prove acceptable that seems
to relieve her of that responsibility.

Convocation of 1857.

As a precedent for the action of Gen.
Carranza in calling a constitutional con-
vention, the decree refers to the fact
that in 1857, both a federal and state
convoked, after Santa Anna was de-
posed. The legality of this assembly
was undoubted, although it did not fol-
low the constitution of 1824.
The enemies of the constitutionalists,
Gen. Carranza says further, have im-
puted to him motives which he never
entertained. Accordingly he deter-
mined to call a constitutional assembly
and a sincere declaration that the reforms
projected are not intended to lead to
the establishment of a dictatorship.
On the other hand the government to
be established will be of such form as
to demonstrate categorically that the
public will be respected and the spirit
of the constitution will be carried out.
The only purpose is to purge the con-
stitution of defects in the way of ob-
scurity and contradiction, or of clauses
inserted for the purpose of nullifying
domestic rights.

Procedure Mapped Out.

Then follow the provisions deter-
mined upon by Gen. Carranza to carry
out his purpose. The election of dele-
gates to the constitutional assembly
will be held October 1, and the assem-
bly will begin December 1, and will
be limited to two months.
As soon as a constitution is adopted
a presidential election will be arranged,
and the assembly will be dissolved.

GEN. BLISS OPPOSES BORDER CONSTABULARY

Americans on Joint Commission Un-
willing to Relieve Mexico of
Responsibility.

NEW LONDON, Conn., September 15.—
Practical obstacles have arisen in the
consideration by the American-Mexican
joint commission, here, of numerous
suggestions for the pacification of the
border, which make it seem improbable
that any agreement can be
formulated without prolonged discus-
sion.

Maj. Gen. Tanker H. Bliss, assistant
chief of staff of the army, was before
the commission today, to point out ob-
jections that can be raised to many
proposals, including that of an interna-



PRESIDENT ACCEPTS 8-HOUR-DAY ISSUE

To Answer Candidate Hughes,
Justifying Legislation Which
Averted Strike.

WORK BASIS PERMANENT;
PAY INCREASE TEMPORARY

Welcomes Argument, and Will Make
Known His View in Speech at
Shadow Lawn or in Letter.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sep-
tember 15.—President Wilson de-
cided today to take advantage of
the earliest possible opportunity
to challenge the statement made
by Charles E. Hughes in recent
speeches that the basis on which
the recently threatened railroad
strike was averted was merely an
increase of wages for the em-
ployees.

The President, his political advisers
said today, considers the principle of
the eight-hour day vitally affected by
the strike settlement, and will seek
to show that, while the railroad legisla-
tion passed by Congress to meet the
situation will give the employees at
least a temporary increase in pay, the
more important point is that it es-
tablished the eight-hour day as the
basis of work for railroad workmen.

By Speech or Letter.

The President will make known his
views either in a speech at Shadow
Lawn or in a letter. Democratic lead-
ers expect the republicans to continue
their efforts to make the strike settle-
ment an issue. It was said today that
Mr. Wilson will welcome such an argu-
ment.
Mr. Wilson expects to make clear that
he will not be satisfied until Congress
enacts into law the rest of the railroad
legislation he recommended when the
strike was threatened, including an in-
crease in the interstate commerce com-
mission and a measure for investiga-
tion of controversies between railroads
and their employees before strikes or
lockouts are called.

Selecting Investigators.

The President has already begun the
work of selecting the board to investi-
gate the operation of the eight-hour
day on railroads, although the new ar-
rangement will not go into effect for
several months. He will seek, it was
said today, to appoint a board which
will have the full confidence of the rail-
roads, the employees and the public.

SISTER OF PRESIDENT
NOW SINKING RAPIDLY

Mr. Wilson Probably Will Go to
South Carolina for Funeral if
Mrs. Howe Dies.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 15.—
President Wilson received word to-
day that his sister, Mrs. Annie E.
Howe, who is ill at New London, Conn.,
was sinking rapidly. Tentative plans
were made immediately for his de-
parture for New London later today.
"In case Mrs. Howe died it was stated

the President probably will go to
South Carolina for the funeral.

President Wilson spent the forenoon
today playing golf in the rain with
Mrs. Wilson. Earlier in the morning
he had settled down, after a brisk walk,
for a day's labor indoors with his
stenographer, but after two hours in
his study he changed his plans and
sought recreation on the links. Rain
fell shortly after he and Mrs. Wilson
left Shadow Lawn, but they declined to
let this interrupt their diversion.

NEW LONDON, Conn., September 15.—
Mrs. Annie E. Howe, President Wil-
son's sister, gravely ill here, is grow-
ing steadily weaker. A bulletin issued
today says: "Mrs. Howe has been
growing weaker for the last twelve
hours."

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM
KILLED AT CARA ORMAN

BERLIN, September 15, via London,
4:40 p.m.—Prince Frederick William of
Hesse has been killed at Cara Orman,
he was officially announced by the war
office today in its report on operations
on the Balkan front.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse
was a nephew of Emperor William. He
was born in 1893 at Frankfurt-on-the-
Main, the eldest son of Prince Freder-
ick Charles of Hesse and Princess
Margaret, sister of the German emperor.
He was reported wounded in the fight-
ing in France in September, 1914.

Prince Frederick William is the sec-
ond prince of the house of Hesse to be
killed in the war. Prince Maximilian
falling on a French battlefield in Octo-
ber, 1914. Seven other German princes
have been killed during the war—two
of Saxe-Meiningen, three of Lippe, one
of Reuss and one of Waldeck.

McGILLICUDDY'S DEFEAT
SURPRISES POLITICIANS

One of the surprises to politicians
who watched the Maine election was
the defeat of Representative McGillicuddy,
a democrat, who was expected to
show great strength because of the
backing given him by the labor leaders.
Representative McGillicuddy, author of
the federal compensation act, had about
as good a political asset as any repre-
sentative who ever sought re-election,
as the compensation act provides an
adequate and scientific method for pay-
ment of pensions and compensations
for injured and disabled employees of
the federal government. It was enacted
only a few days before the Maine
election.

Labor leaders are said to have gone
into the McGillicuddy district and cam-
paigned strenuously for him. Democrats
claimed the Lewiston district, from
which Mr. McGillicuddy comes, and re-
publican forecasters conceded that it
would go democratic. But the republi-
can candidate won by a comfortable
majority, much to the surprise of very
one, and to the great confusion of cer-
tain democratic leaders who are worry-
ing over the labor end of the outcome.

Increased Cost of Materials, Topic.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., September 15.—
The advance in the price of all ma-
terials that enter into the manufacture
of brass was the chief topic for discus-
sion at today's session of the National
Brass Founders' Association in annual
convention here. Adolph Miller of Chi-
cago presided.

Collector J. R. Winchell Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., September 15.—
J. Rice Winchell, for over twenty years
collector of customs at New Haven,
died here, aged eighty-five years. At
one time he was editor of the New
Haven Palladium, and in the later
sixties published papers at Hannibal
and Palmyra, Mo.

Railroad Hearing in Washington.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., September 15.—
Francis G. Neveland, United States
senator from Nevada, says the report
sent from Chicago that hearings on
government ownership of railroads
would be held in Chicago was incor-
rect. The hearing, he said, will be
opened in Washington November 29.

GENERAL STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED

Officials Hope to Head Off
Sympathetic Walkout With-
in Twenty-Four Hours.

VIOLENCE IS RENEWED
ON THE ELEVATED LINES

Sixth and Ninth Avenue Trains
Bombarded With Bricks, Stones
and Other Missiles.

NEW YORK, September 15.—
Although union leaders have virtu-
ally abandoned hope that Mayor
Mitchell and the public service
commission may bring about an
amicable adjustment of the differ-
ences between the striking street
railway men and their employers,
the belief was strong in official
circles today that some action
would be taken within the next
twenty-four hours to avert the
threatening sympathetic strike of
70,000 trade unionists.

The Central Federated Union of Man-
hattan will hold a special meeting to-
day to consider the advisability of joining
in a strike that will surround New York.
The Brooklyn Central Labor Union,
comprising ninety-five local unions,
has already voted in favor of such a
strike.

During the night violence broke out
anew. From midnight until early to-
day 6th and 9th avenue elevated
trains were bombarded with bricks,
stones and other missiles. One guard
was injured. Service on the subway
and elevated lines continues normal,
but the surface lines are still crippled.
The executive committee of the so-
cialist party of this city announced to-
day that as a result of the strike the
party would institute a campaign for
the municipal ownership of all transit
lines in the greater city.

Other Unions Discuss Plans.

Plans were discussed today by the
leaders of the street railway strike for
a sympathetic walkout of 40,000 to
80,000 workers here in trades allied
with the operation of the street car
system. James P. Holland, president of
the State Federation of Labor, has
threatened to call out the workers in
these trades if the present deadlock is
not broken before tomorrow night.

The Central Labor Union of Brook-
lyn has endorsed the principle of a
sympathetic strike. This union con-
trols ninety-five local organizations.
The New York Central Federated Union
is to consider the question tonight.
The plan, however, must be approved
by two unions before it can be
put into effect.

The determination of the strike
leaders to call a general strike has
been interpreted to mean that they have
abandoned hope of reaching a favor-
able settlement through the efforts of
the mayor and the public service com-
mission.
Members of the general committee
of the Interborough Rapid Transit com-
posed of employees of the Interborough
Rapid Transit Company, intend to call
on the mayor today to ask for a hear-
ing. They say the members of that
union have no sympathy with the strike.

MOB OF ANGRY WOMEN
IN HAMBURG FOOD RIOT

LONDON, September 15.—An Amster-
dam dispatch to the Exchange Tele-
graph Company says:
"Serious food riots occurred at Ham-
burg Saturday evening. According to
Berlin reports, a mob of angry women
raided shops that had been closed owing
to a shortage of meat and vegetables,
while another crowd demonstrated be-
fore the town hall, shouting 'Down
with the junkies!' Down with the peo-
ple's torturers!"

Eighteen women were arrested.
Two policemen were badly injured by
stones thrown from windows."

PAPER EXPORT CONDEMNED.

Master Printers Provide \$1,000,000
for Educational Campaign.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., September 15.—
Resolutions condemning large ship-
ments of paper abroad and endorsing
the plan for a three-year educational
campaign, which was adopted, will
cost \$1,000,000, were adopted by the
United Typothetae and Franklin clubs
of America at the closing session of
their thirteenth annual convention yester-
day.
The convention also endorsed the na-
tional paper industry's plan for a sound
apprenticeship system.

C. D. Traphagen of Lincoln, Neb., was
elected president, and other officers
were chosen as follows: Vice president,
Stephen P. Moore of Chicago; secre-
tary, Arthur E. Southworth, Chi-
cago; secretary, Joseph A. Borden, Chi-
cago.

VERDICT AGAINST NICARAGUA.

Central American Court Finds Salva-
dor's Rights Infringed.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salva-
dor, September 15.—The Central Amer-
ican court of justice has given the Ni-
caraguan government sixty days in
which to reply to the claim of the re-
public of Salvador. The claim concerns
the treaty between the United States
and Nicaragua for the establishment of
a United States naval base in Fon-
seca bay.

A decision favorable to the contin-
uation of the republic's rights had been
infringed by Nicaragua's treaty with the United
States for the establishment of a naval
base in Fonseca bay was upheld by the
Central American court of justice.

Nicaragua announced that it would
not accept the decision of the court.
Before the court's award to Salvador
the Costa Rican republic had won a
similar appeal.

BULGARIANS DRIVEN BACK 12 MILES ON MACEDONIA FRONT

Serbians Score Striking Suc-
cess After Days of Fighting
West of Lake Ostrovo.

FRENCH CAPTURE LONG
LINE OF FOE'S POSITIONS

British Also Register Important
Gains to West of the
Vardar.

RUMANIANS CHECK ENEMY
Retain Hold on Lipnitsa in All-
Night Fighting—Sofia Reports
Seizure of 10,000 Square
Kilometers in Dobruja.

LONDON, September 15.—
Heavy strokes are being delivered
by Gen. Sarraill's forces against
the Bulgarians on the Macedonian
front, with marked success, ac-
cording to Paris today. Victo-
ries have been won by the Ser-
bians, French and British.

The official statement indicates
that the most serious defeat was
administered by the Serbians,
who drove the Bulgarians back
twelve miles after several days'
fighting west of Lake Ostrovo,
capturing many prisoners and
twenty-five cannon.

The French and British drove
at the Bulgarian center on both
sides of the Vardar, the French
taking positions a mile long and
half a mile deep east of the river,
and the British carrying impor-
tant positions west of the stream.

British Take Salient.

British troops moved forward after
artillery preparation through Mucu-
kovo (eight miles southwest of Dolan),
and in the face of stubborn opposition
captured a salient in the enemy's line
to the north of the village. Consider-
able ground was gained, and although
the enemy counter-attacked, British
gains were fully maintained.

The Serbians took the Bulgarian po-
sitions at Malkanitza, northwest of
Lake Ostrovo. The Serbians' strike
gained in the direction of Florina.
The Bulgarians also are said to
be retreating from positions further
west. The Serbian official statement
says:
"Our